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The nations shall learn war no more.

THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

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A NOTABLE DOCUMENT.

The World's Columbian Exposition Memorial for International Arbitration, of which mention has heretofore been made in these columns, has at last been completed, after some unavoidable delays, and is now to be transmitted to the Governments of the world.

The Memorial was adopted by the World's Columbian Commission on the 12th of October, 1893, and bears the signatures of seventy-nine Commissioners of the Exposition appointed by the different States of the Union. It is also signed by thirty-six Directors of the Exposition; by the general officers of the Exposition; by the officers of the Board of Lady Managers; and by the officers of the World's Congress Auxiliary, under whose auspices the numerous Congresses and the Parliament of Religions were held.

It carries the names of four World's Fair Commissioners from Great Britain; of seven Commissioners from Canada; of two from New South Wales; two from Ceylon; two from the Cape of Good Hope; three from Jamaica; five from Spain; two from Portugal; five from Italy; one from Switzerland; two from Greece; two from Sweden; three from Norway; four from Denmark; five from Brazil; three from Venezuela; three from Austria; three from Turkey; two from Argentina; three from Mexico; two from Costa Rica; one from Paraguay; three from Guatemala; two from Colombia; two from Japan; one from Siam; two from Korea; four from Germany; one from Uruguay; two from Ecuador; one from Hayti; one from Liberia; one from Bolivia; three from Belgium; one from Bulgaria; one from Curaçoa; three from Persia; two from the Netherlands; one from the Orange Free State; one from British Guiana; and two from China.

It is likewise signed by many of the officers and prominent men and women of the various Congresses held during the Exposition, from many countries and of all religious beliefs, and by distinguished people of every kind who spent some time at the great world's gathering

in Jackson Park. The whole list constitutes a *weight* of names and influence such as has perhaps never been appended to any previous document.

Such a memorial, when finished and lying before you, seems to be a very simple affair, but to have conceived such a thing and to have brought it to a successful execution is proof of real originality, great persistence and the deepest interest in the cause which the Memorial seeks to promote. Our readers already know that Mr. William E. Blackstone, of Oak Park, Ill., one of the Honorary Commissioners of the Exposition, was the originator of the Memorial. He has, with great labor and at large expense, completed it and delivered copies of it to Secretary Gresham who has kindly consented to transmit them to the several Governments of the world.

The Souvenir Copy of the Memorial which now lies before us is very handsomely gotten up. All the signatures are reproduced in fac-simile and printed on heavy white paper. They cover fifty pages. There is an appendix of sixteen pages containing addresses on the subject of arbitration by Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Prof. Emile de Laveleye, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Hon. C. C. Bonney, ex-President Harrison, Bishop J. P. Newman and others, and articles giving the size and cost of armies, the history of legislative action in behalf of arbitration, etc. The whole is bound in beautiful white cloth and on the front of the cover are stamped in gilt letters the words: "THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION MEMORIAL FOR INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION."

The words of the Memorial are as follows:

"To the Governments of the World.

"The undersigned, citizens of many countries, gathered at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in the United States of America, recognizing the advantages accruing to those nations which have pursued the policy of arbitrating international disputes, and desiring that the like benefits may in the future be enjoyed by all nations, and deeming this a fitting opportunity, do hereby join in this memorial to all our various Governments, praying that they will unitedly agree, by mutual treaties, to submit for settlement by arbitration all such international questions and differences as shall fail of satisfactory solution by the ordinary peaceful negotiations. And for this the petitioners will ever pray.

"It is requested that a copy of this memorial shall be presented to each of the governments of the world."

It need not be said that among the many influences working to bring about the peace and harmonious co-operation of the nations this memorial, growing out of the greatest world's gathering ever held and seriously signed and supported by so many eminent people of many lands, and sympathized with and heartily approved by hundreds of thousands of others who have not been permitted to set

their hands to it, will prove one of the most potent and far-reaching. Let it go forth on its beautiful mission attended by the prayers of all those who wish to see the sword forever sheathed and the warlike drum-beat forever hushed.

DEATH OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

David Dudley Field, the eminent New York jurist, died at his home No. 2 Gramercy Park, New York city, on the 13th ult., at the age of 89 years. He had just returned in apparently good health on the previous Wednesday from a six months' sojourn in Europe, whither he had gone to visit his daughter, Lady Musgrave, in England. He was suddenly struck down with pneumonia and died in twenty-four hours. His interest in the cause of peace and his connection with the peace movement make it eminently fitting that we should give more than a passing notice to the event.

Of his great success as a lawyer and his position for many years at the head of the New York bar, it is not to our purpose to speak, nor of his political career, first as a Democrat and afterward as a member of the parties through whose efforts slavery was checked and finally overthrown. His great work was not done at the bar nor in politics, but in the reform and codification of the law. In 1839 he published an article on the "Reform of the Judiciary System" and followed this in subsequent years by other valuable contributions on the same subject. In 1882 he published his Code, on which he spent many years of arduous labor. This Code was afterwards adopted not only by New York but also by twenty-three other States and Territories. It greatly simplified the forms of procedure in the courts. A few days before he died he said it was his one great ambition to have his Codes adopted all over the world, and he thought it only a question of time till they would be.

While attending the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science at Manchester in September, 1866, he proposed the appointment of a Committee to prepare and report to the Association the outlines of an International Code, with a view of having a complete Code formed to present to governments for their ultimate sanction. The proposition was favorably received and a committee of jurists from different nations appointed. This led finally to Mr. Field's writing his own Draft Outlines of an International Code, covering more than 600 pages, a work of great merit in its own field. His purpose in proposing this matter to the Social Science Association was not simply to have international law, as it then existed, codified, but also to have "such modifications and improvements as the more matured civilization of the present age should seem to require." The Code was to be "such a one as should win the commendation of good and wise men, for international regulations, in

the interests of humanity and peace." He believed that much might be done "by the authority of public law for the peace and prosperity of the world."

This was really the beginning of the work of reforming international law which has been going on, in different ways, ever since, and which is likely to progress much more rapidly in the immediate future. When the Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law was organized in 1873, through the efforts of Dr. Miles and Elihu Burritt with the co-operation of the English Peace Society, Mr. Field was one of the first to take an active and prominent part in its work. He was chairman for a long time of the International Code Committee.

In July, 1890, Mr. Field presided at the London Peace Congress, the second of the series of annual universal peace congresses which began at Paris during the Exposition in 1889. He attended nearly all of the sessions for four days and showed the deepest interest in all the proceedings. In his opening address he made a powerful plea in behalf of international arbitration, saying that "most of the disagreements which arise between the governments of the world can, and should be, settled by disinterested arbiters." After citing numerous cases where arbitration had been successful he uttered the following sentence whose tenderness and directness much impressed the Congress:

"Would that, in some new evangel of peace, a voice could be heard and heeded, calling to France and Germany: Put your swords into their sheaths, great and brave nations; each of you has overcome the other many times in battle; strive now to overcome in the contest of peace; be rivals, not in arms, but in arts; in the former you could only hurt each other: in the latter you would help each other and help, too, the world."

Mr. Field was not a non-resistant; in fact, he believed strongly in the right of self-defence by the use of deadly force. But he had a profound aversion to war of any kind, and believed that if good men would turn their attention sincerely and earnestly to removing the causes of war it might be entirely banished from the earth. He believed that the war history of the world is a history of wickedness and of crime, and not of honor and glory. In a paper sent in August last to the Chicago Peace Congress, which he was unable to attend, he spoke with a deeply religious and solemn earnestness about the sin of man-killing:

"If there be, as I believe there is, a moral government of the world, it is impossible that the Supreme Ruler of all things should look with complacency upon the maiming and killing of those whom he has made a little lower than the angels, the destruction of their habitations and of the fruits of their labors. It must be that at some time and in some way He will manifest his displeasure and punish the transgressors. Indeed we have the express admonition of Christ himself: 'Put up again thy sword into his place, for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword.' I wish that some com-